1	2	3	4
		23	Kodala
		24	Khalikote
		25	Rangeilunda
x	Gajapati	26	Parelakhemundi
		27	Gumma
xi	Kandhamal	28	Tikabali
xii	Boud	29	Kantamal
xiii	Sonepur	30	Dunguripalli
		31	Birmaharjpur
		32	Ulunda
xiv	Bolangir	33	Khaparakhol
		34	Belpada
		35	Gudvalla
		36	Puintala
		37	Muribahal
xv	Nuapada	38	Khariar
		39	Sinapalli
xvi	Kalahandi	40	Golamunda
		41	Narla
		42	Karlamunda
xvii	Rayagada	43	Gudari
		44	Padmapur
		45	Kalyansinghpur
xviii	Nabrangpur	46	Papdahandi
xix	Koraput	47	Lamtaput
		48	Kundra
xx	Malkangiri	49	K. Gumma

Separate Ministry/department for children

2053. SHRI K. RAMA MOHANA RAO:
SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:,

(a) whether it is a fact that the departments of various Ministries are undertaking various welfare measures and the measures pertaining to children;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry is thinking of having one single department or separate Ministry to look into the various aspects pertaining to children; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Expenditure on education

†2054. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:
SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that decision to spend 6 per cent of GDP on education was taken as per the National Education Policy, 1986;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that till the year 2005-06, the said expenditure of 6 per cent of GDP has never been spent in any year ever since the announcement of the aforesaid education policy;

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(e) Government's future plans in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI): (a) to (e) The extant National Policy on Education envisaged that the outlay on education will be stepped up to ensure that during the Eighth Five Year Plan and onwards, it will uniformally exceed 6% of the national income. However, it has not so far been possible to achieve this level of expenditure due to constraint on resources and other competing priorities.

The National Common Minimum Programme of the Govemment also pledges to raise public spending on education to at least 6% of GDP with at least half this amount being spent on the primary and secondary education sectors, in a phased manner. For the year 2005-06, the total Plan allocation for the Department of the Secondary and Higher Education and the Department of Elementary Education and Literacy has been

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.